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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS
DOWN SLIGHTLY IN AUGUST

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in August 1958, at 39.8 million pounds, were about 3 percent below those for August 1957. The value of August 1958 exports, at \$28.2 million, was 2 percent smaller.

Significant gains occurred in August 1958 for Burley and Maryland, exports of which were 33 percent and 42 percent, respectively, above those for August 1957. Exports of Virginia fire-cured, One Sucker and cigar binder dropped substantially.

For the January-August 1958 period, total exports of unmanufactured tobacco were about 9 percent below those for the same 8-month period of 1957. The value of January-August 1958 exports, at \$168.5 million, was 6 percent below the value of exports for the corresponding 1957 period.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports, by type and export weight,
January-August 1957 and 1958, with percent change

Type	August		Percent change	January-August		Percent change
	1957	1958		1957	1958	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Flue-cured.....	34,034	32,904	-3.3	206,297	182,086	-11.7
Burley.....	1,448	1,927	+33.1	15,531	17,973	+15.7
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn...	1,504	1,494	-.7	13,976	14,172	+1.4
Va. fire-cured 1/	1,329	617	-53.6	3,820	3,756	-1.7
Maryland.....	757	1,078	+42.4	7,555	6,515	-13.8
Green River.....	--	15	--	693	969	+39.8
One Sucker.....	421	27	-93.6	1,771	441	-75.1
Black Fat, etc.	291	342	+17.5	2,588	3,147	+21.6
Cigar wrapper.....	415	513	+23.6	3,113	3,597	+15.5
Cigar binder.....	250	139	-44.4	1,019	1,409	+38.3
Cigar filler.....	45	--	--	84	133	+58.3
Other.....	494	775	+56.9	2,735	2,154	-21.2
Total.....	40,988	39,831	-2.8	259,182	236,352	-8.8
Declared value (million dollars)...	28.7	28.2	-1.7	179.3	168.5	-6.0

1/ Includes sun-cured.

U.S. exports of tobacco products in August 1958 totaled \$8.1 million--up 21 percent from August a year ago. Exports of cigarettes were up 17 percent. Smoking tobacco, both in bulk and packages, showed gains from August 1957. For the 8-month period January-August 1958, exports of all products except chewing and snuff were larger than those for January-August 1957.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, August and January-August 1957 and 1958, with percent change

Products and value	August		Percent change	Jan.-Aug.		Percent change
	1957	1958		1957	1958	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	915	747	-18.4	5,178	6,441	+24.4
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,524	1,788	+17.3	11,132	11,901	+6.9
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	83	61	-26.5	1,007	847	-15.9
Smoking tobacco in pkgs. (1,000 pounds).....	37	51	+37.8	414	455	+9.9
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds).....	418	480	+14.8	3,147	5,182	+64.7
Total declared value (million dollars).....	6.7	8.1	+20.9	47.7	56.4	+18.2

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census.

NETHERLANDS MAKING
FILTER-TIP CIGARS

A popular Dutch cigar brand with a filter-tip will soon be on sale in the Netherlands. Its manufacturers say that the taste will not be affected and that the new type of cigar will have the advantages of any filtered tobacco product. The tip will be a plastic shell with wool and cotton filter.

GREEK-ITALIAN TRADE
AGREEMENT EXTENDED

The trade agreement between Greece and Italy which expired June 30, 1958, has been extended by mutual consent to June 30, 1959.

Unmanufactured tobacco is a major Greek export under this agreement. During the year ending June 30, 1958, Greece exported \$7.4 million worth of tobacco to Italy out of a total of \$16.6 million worth of all Greek exports to Italy under the agreement.

HONG KONG'S LEAF TOBACCO IMPORTS RISE

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into Hong Kong rose in the first 6 months of 1958 to 5.3 million pounds, compared with 4.7 million in the first half of 1957.

Imports from the United States dropped sharply--1.4 million pounds in the first half of 1958, against 2.2 million a year earlier. India was the largest supplier during the period, 1.4 million pounds of leaf and .2 million pounds of stems, etc. Substantial quantities were also received from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Communist China.

Reexports of unmanufactured tobacco were lower: .4 million pounds during the first half of 1958, compared with .7 million during the first half of 1957. Macao and Malaya were the principal customers.

AUSTRALIA TO ESTABLISH TRADE AND INFORMATION CENTER IN NIGERIA

Australia plans to establish a trade and technical information center in Nigeria to promote exports outlets in that area for Australian products. Present Australian exports to West Africa include small quantities of flour, butter, cheese and manufactured goods.

The plan to open the center coincides with the recent establishment of a new Dutch shipping line between Australia and Capetown which will connect at Capetown with the regular Japanese-West African service for transshipment of Australian products to Nigeria. This service will permit regular monthly arrivals of Australian products in West African ports and should facilitate the movement of Australian flour to Nigeria. The United States is now Nigeria's leading supplier of flour.

ANGOLA'S EXPORTS INCREASE

Angola's exports, mostly agricultural, for the first half of 1958 were valued at \$56.4 million, compared with \$52.3 million for the same period of 1957.

A substantial increase in value of corn exports resulted from the sale of carryover stocks. A moderate increase in coffee exports followed a larger 1957-58 coffee crop.

Angola's exports of palm oil, beeswax, tropical timbers, dried fish, and diamonds also increased in value over the first half of 1957. However, exports of cotton and beans were substantially below 1957. The United States continued to be the principal purchaser of Angola's major export, coffee.

FROST HITS ARGENTINE FRUIT

Trade sources report that late frosts have damaged fruit crops in the Rio Negro Valley, Argentina's most important producing area for export apples and pears. No official reports of the frost or estimates of the damage are yet available.

BRAZIL SIMPLIFIES COFFEE
EXPORT PROCEDURES

Brazil has drafted several decrees to simplify coffee export procedures. If these decrees are approved, exporters will no longer have to make 14 contacts previously obligatory; and collections of export and port assessments will be centralized in the Brazilian Coffee Institute, instead of being paid into the Bank of Brazil.

The proposed changes would make it possible to arrange for coffee shipments in 1 day instead of 2 or 3 days.

BOMBAY AND WEST BENGAL DEVELOP
COOPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS

Although the cooperative movement in India is nearly 50 years old, it has received special impetus in Bombay State under the Second Five-Year Plan (April 1, 1956).

The Government of Bombay decided that the new sugarcane crushing factories to be established in the state under the plan should be promoted by farmers' cooperatives, and 17 cooperative units were planned. Each unit was to have a daily crushing capacity of about 1,000 tons of cane. The state government promised to help raise the share capital and to make loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

Of the 17 factories planned, 1 went into production in 1956; 2 started production early in 1957; 5 began operation near the end of 1957; and 6 expect to be producing by the end of 1958. Two more cooperatives are awaiting import licenses for their machinery. The 17th cooperative was only recently formed. The 17 factories will eventually produce about 190,000 short tons of sugar annually and provide a ready market for 1,900,000 short tons of sugarcane grown in the area.

In West Bengal, the Beldanga Sugar Mills reportedly are to be revived on a cooperative basis. Steps are being taken to float share capital among the growers and other interested parties. These mills have been idle for more than 12 years.

Development of these cooperative sugar mills is one of the first attempts in India to promote "big industry" through cooperatives. Prior cooperative efforts have been confined mainly to agricultural credit and marketing, and to cottage and small-scale industries.

AUSTRIAN FRUIT CROPS
AT RECORD LEVELS

Austria's 1958 fruit crops, especially apples and pears, are at record levels, and prices are very low.

Only top-quality fruit can be economically harvested, as prices of poorer grades are too low to cover harvesting and packing costs. Efforts are being made to process more fruit, but it is unlikely that all of the surplus can be absorbed.

U. S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED
EXPORTS LOWER IN AUGUST

Grass and legume seed exports, with the exception of Kentucky bluegrass and timothy, were considerably less in August than for the same month last year. This decrease is probably due to the sharp advance in world prices brought about by smaller crops and short supply.

Canada, Italy, and Japan were the major markets for August shipments.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U. S. exports, August 1958,
with comparisons

Kind of seed	August		July 1 to August 31	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Alfalfa, certified	1/	61	1/	1/
Alfalfa, uncertified	1/	59	1/	1/
Alfalfa, total	925	120	1,198	482
Alsike	0	29	21	51
Ladino	1/	33	1/	1/
Clover, other	257	110	582	301
Bentgrass	1/	66	1/	1/
Fescue	186	176	266	259
Kentucky bluegrass.....	35	36	57	147
Orchardgrass	12	0	17	0
Redtop	2	4	2	4
Timothy	27	188	119	341
Grasses, other	721	329	1,136	691
Total	2,165	1,091	3,398	2,276

1/ Prior to January 1, 1958, certified and uncertified alfalfa combined; Ladino included in "other clovers"; and bentgrass included in "other grasses".

LOWER MINIMUM EXPORT PRICES
FOR SPANISH CITRUS

Minimum export prices announced for 1958-59 Spanish citrus fruits are substantially below those last year. The following new prices, and 1957-58 prices, are converted to U. S. dollars per packed box, f.a.s. Spanish port:

Fruit	1957-58		1958-59	
	Firm sale	Consignment	Firm sale	Consignment
	:	:	:	:
Oranges:				
Cadeneras and Navel....:	3.70	2.95	2.43	1.89
Blanca.....:	3.30	2.56	2.18	1.68
Tangerines (Mandarin, Satsuma, and Clementine:	3.70	2.95	2.43	1.89
Grapefruit.....:	3.97	3.17	2.43	1.89

MOZAMBIQUE'S EXPORTS UP

Mozambique's exports for the first half of 1958, compared with the same period of 1957, rose 22 percent in value. Almost all of Mozambique's exports, while limited in number, are agricultural.

The most valuable exports--cashew nuts, cotton, sugar, and copra--increased in both value and volume as a result of good crops in 1957. There were only minor changes in tea and sisal. Both of these items went to the United States, sisal being the largest dollar earner. A high proportion of the cashew nuts also reach the United States after further processing in India. However, the value of exports to the United States is less than 5 percent of total exports.

GUATEMALA CREATES POULTRY
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Guatemala has created a Poultry Development Committee to encourage development of the domestic poultry industry.

The committee will be composed of 5 members and 2 alternates appointed for 2 years. They will serve without salary, but certain expenses will be met by the government. The new group will advise the Ministry of Agriculture on all poultry matters, will be responsible for promotional activities, and can propose laws or regulations to protect the domestic poultry industry.

Guatemala is a growing market for U. S. poultry, but lack of refrigerate storage space between ocean port and consumer is a handicap.

U. S. POULTRY AND EGG EXPORTS
DOWN FROM LAST YEAR

U. S. exports of poultry and eggs during the first 8 months of 1958 showed a decline from the same period last year. Exports of the principal commodities (listed in the table below) had a gross value of \$19.1 million in 1958, compared with \$20.8 million in 1957.

Exports of baby chicks were 25 percent below last year due to a sharp drop in shipments to Venezuela and Mexico, important U.S. markets. Shipments to Canada and the Caribbean area were up slightly.

Shipments of chickens, particularly broilers, rose 11 percent from last year, and were the only category to show an export gain. Canada's imports of U. S. broilers were up sharply, in spite of the development of its own broiler industry. Switzerland, the largest market for U. S. chickens, continued to import more than last year.

Turkey exports, on the other hand, remained low, due to Canada's turkey embargo. The 1.4 million pounds of turkeys exported through August this year went to many destinations; Cuba, West Germany, and Switzerland took over 100,000 pounds each. Demand for turkeys in Europe should increase as the holiday season approaches.

Egg exports were down from last year, but exports of shell eggs for table use recovered somewhat from earlier in the year. Reduced shipments to Venezuela accounted for the egg export decline.

POULTRY AND EGGS: U. S. exports, January-August 1957 and 1958,
with percentage change

Commodity	Unit	January-August		1958 change from 1957
		1957	1958	
		Thou.	Thou.	
Baby chicks.....	head	12,199	9,178	-25
Chickens:				
Broilers and fryers.....	pounds	1/	11,144	
Roasters and stewers.....	pounds	1/	6,747	
Total.....	pounds	16,222	17,891	+11
Other poultry and game:				
Turkeys.....	pounds	1/	1,444	
Other.....	pounds	1/	3,617	
Total.....	pounds	8,896	5,061	-43
Eggs in the shell:				
Hatching.....	dozen	1/	4,362	
Other.....	dozen	1/	10,999	
Total.....	dozen	23,268	15,361	-34

1/ Breakdown not available.

WEST GERMANY ANNOUNCES DOLLAR TENDER FOR U. S. POULTRY

A new import tender for U.S. and Canadian poultry was announced by West Germany on October 9, 1958. Applications for licenses may be submitted from October 14 through December 30 for chickens, ducks, and turkeys, whole birds only. This is the first dollar tender for poultry since March 1958 (see Foreign Crops and Markets March 31).

U. K. DOLLAR LIBERALIZATION APPLIES TO U. S. EGG ALBUMIN

Under the United Kingdom's recent liberalization of a wide number of chemical imports, U. S. dried egg albumin may now enter the United Kingdom under Open General License, provided it is not packaged in a form suitable for retail sale. Included in the dollar liberalization list are "albumin, albuminate, and albumin derivatives."

ITALY LIFTS BUTTER IMPORT BAN

On October 1, the ban on butter imports imposed by Italy on March 31 was removed. Italy suspended butter imports temporarily because low-priced imported butter was competing with domestic butter (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 21). Major suppliers in the past have been Western Europe, Australia, and New Zealand.

IRAN ESTABLISHES DAIRY LOAN COMMITTEE

Iran has set up a 3-member "High Milk Council" within the Ministry of Industry and Mines to review applications for licenses to operate milk plants and to approve requests for loans from the Bank Melli Rials Revaluation Funds.

The new agency has already acted on 3 out of 9 loan requests it has received. One Tehran dairy has borrowed the equivalent of \$173,000 to modernize its plant and install new equipment. A second loan, of \$67,000, has been granted to establish a pasteurizing and dairy products plant at Isfahan; total plant investment will be \$207,000. The third granted is a 6-percent amortized 5-year loan of \$35,000 for a projected \$70,000 dairy plant in Tabriz. The owner has already bought \$8,000 worth of used equipment.

None of the borrowed funds can be used to buy foreign exchange.

Government encouragement of Iran's dairy industry is believed to have been prompted in part by the demand for quality dairy products produced in the Tehran milk pasteurizing and dairy products (yoghurt, ice cream) plant operated by UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund).

U. S. EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS
RUNNING BELOW LAST YEAR

U. S. exports of most dairy products declined substantially during January-August 1958 compared with last year (excluding donations under Section 416, Title III, of Public Law 480).

The only increase was in butter shipments. This was due to shipments under Title I of Public Law 480; the bulk of such shipments for foreign currencies went to Israel, with smaller quantities sold to Brazil.

Cheese exports recovered slightly from earlier in the year (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 28), but continued below 1957 largely because of a decrease in shipments to Italy. Smaller shipments to Italy also accounted for the slight decline in nonfat dry milk exports.

Dry whole milk and evaporated milk exports were down about 40 percent from last year, as there was a drop in shipments to the major markets for these products. Dry whole milk shipments to Venezuela were down 6 million pounds, while exports of evaporated milk to the Philippines and Cuba were down 36 and 5 million pounds, respectively.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: U. S. exports, January-August 1957 and 1958,
with percentage change

Commodity	January - August		1958 change from 1957
	1957	1958	
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	
Butter.....	5,059	23,210	+359
Cheese.....	21,117	17,563	-17
Nonfat dry milk.....	145,657	140,072	-4
Dry whole milk.....	32,806	19,806	-40
Evaporated milk.....	109,358	64,880	-41

U. S. RICE EXPORTS
ABOVE YEAR AGO

U. S. rice exports in August, at 1,124,000 bags (100 pounds) in terms of milled rice, were sharply above the 426,000 bags exported in August of the preceding year. Principal countries of destination were the Philippine Republic, Cuba, and West Germany.

Exports to Europe rose to 184,000 bags, sharply above average monthly shipments in recent years. European countries taking the largest amounts were West Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, and Switzerland (see table on following page).

RICE: United States exports by country of destination, August 1957 and 1958 1/

Country of destination	August 1957				August 1958			
	Rough	Total in	in:	Rough	Total in	in:	in:	in:
	or	Milled	terms of	or	Milled	terms of	or	in:
	paddy	milled	2/	paddy	milled	2/	paddy	2/
	<u>Cwt.</u>							
Western Hemisphere:								
Canada	0 :	17,633	17,633	0 :	8,404	8,404		
British West Indies	0 :	764	764	0 :	1,744	1,744		
Guatemala	0 :	7,000	7,000	0 :	0	0		
Canal Zone	0 :	2,816	2,816	0 :	0	0		
Honduras	0 :	0	0	0 :	6,096	6,096		
Nicaragua	0 :	0	0	0 :	23,126	23,126		
Cuba	2,459	239,434	241,032	0 :	238,977	238,977		
Haiti	0 :	0	0	0 :	2,533	2,533		
Netherlands Antilles	0 :	3,352	3,352	0 :	4,317	4,317		
Peru	0 :	0	0	0 :	2,297	2,297		
Other countries	95	22	84	0 :	616	616		
Total	2,554	271,021	272,681	0 :	288,110	288,110		
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	0 :	2,664	2,664	0 :	22,429	22,429		
Denmark	0 :	0	0	0 :	1,680	1,680		
Greece	0 :	950	950	0 :	4,785	4,785		
West Germany	0 :	0	0	0 :	104,370	104,370		
Netherlands	0 :	0	0	0 :	15,680	15,680		
Sweden	0 :	0	0	0 :	3,429	3,429		
Switzerland	0 :	0	0	0 :	11,169	11,169		
United Kingdom	0 :	0	0	3,360	17,318	19,502		
Other countries	0 :	0	0	0 :	784	784		
Total	0 :	3,614	3,614	3,360	181,644	183,828		
Asia:								
Bahrein	0 :	729	729	0 :	0	0		
Iran	0 :	500	500	0 :	0	0		
Iraq	0 :	0	0	0 :	2,205	2,205		
Indonesia	0 :	0	0	0 :	89,030	89,030		
Japan	0 :	350	350	0 :	0	0		
Kuwait	0 :	7,700	7,700	0 :	6,000	6,000		
Lebanon	0 :	108	108	0 :	0	0		
Pakistan	0 :	55,995	55,995	0 :	0	0		
Philippine Republic	0 :	0	0	0 :	484,763	484,763		
Saudi Arabia	0 :	1,900	1,900	0 :	1,000	1,000		
Total	0 :	67,282	67,282	0 :	582,998	582,998		
Africa:								
Belgian Congo	0 :	30	30	0 :	50	50		
French Somaliland	0 :	0	0	0 :	4,000	4,000		
Ghana	0 :	500	500	0 :	209	209		
Liberia	0 :	23,584	23,584	0 :	55,491	55,491		
Mozambique	0 :	0	0	300	0	195		
Union of South Africa	120	500	578	0 :	0	0		
Total	120	24,614	24,692	300	59,750	59,945		
Trust territory of the Pacific:	0 :	9,240	9,240	0 :	6,895	6,895		
Destination not specified	0 :	1,333	1,333	0 :	1,711	1,711		
Total exports (Census)....	2,674	377,104	378,842	3,660	1,121,108	1,123,487		
Section 416 donations	0 :	47,406	47,406	0 :	650	650		
World total	2,674	424,510	426,248	3,660	1,121,758	1,124,137		

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Rough rice converted at 65 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS IN 1958-59

FORECAST ABOVE 1957-58

World wheat and flour exports in 1958-59 are expected to top last year's volume, now estimated at about 1,150 million bushels.

Increased import requirements of India, Brazil and some European countries will probably more than offset any decreases in other areas. The United States, and to a lesser extent, Australia and Argentina, are expected to be the major beneficiaries of increased exports to Free World destinations. The U.S.S.R. may actually show the largest export increase over last year, when Soviet export supplies were short, but most of its increased exports will go to Eastern Europe.

French exports, which reached 85 million bushels in 1957-58, are likely to drop as much as 20 to 30 million bushels during the current year, because of a smaller crop. The reduction could be even greater if France does not make sizable imports to fill previous export commitments for milling wheat and flour.

The estimate for 1956-57 world trade in wheat and flour equivalent, which set an alltime record, has been revised upward to 1,365 million bushels due to the inclusion of late data on intra-Communist bloc and other trade previously unaccounted for. The 1,150-million-bushel estimate of 1957-58 world trade includes a revised estimate of intra-Communist bloc trade. A preliminary review of pre-1956-57 data indicates that an upward revision of roughly 2 to 5 percent will be necessary for that period.

On the basis of the present forecast for 1958-59, world trade in wheat and flour will average over 1,200 million bushels annually for the 3 years 1956-57 through 1958-59. The average was less than 1,000 million bushels during the 3 years immediately following the Korean war, 1953-54 through 1955-56.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF
EXPORTS FREED

Current Australian-U. K. meat talks have resulted in a decision to release Australian exports of low-grade manufacturing beef from quota limitations of the long-term Australian-U. K. meat agreement. Previously, exports of beef to non-U. K. markets had been strictly limited by the meat agreement.

The freeing of Australian manufacturing-beef exports is expected to result in an increase in exports to the United States, where prices are relatively high. Australian exporters and producers have been eager to enter the U. S. market for some time.

U. S. FLOUR EXPORTS UP 54 PERCENT IN LAST 2 YEARS

U. S. flour exports have risen over 54 percent during the last 2 years and are expected to increase somewhat again in 1958-59.

About 79 million bushels, wheat equivalent, of flour were exported in 1957-58, compared with 74 million in 1956-57 and 51 million in 1955-56. Shipments in each of these 3 years have been the highest since 1948-49.

As in the case of grain exports, the upward trend in flour exports is due largely to special government export programs. Wheat grain exports, however, have been boosted primarily by the foreign-currency sales and barter programs, while most of the increase in flour exports has been due to donations under Section 416 of Public Law 480. Flour exports began under this donation program in 1956-57 and in that year totaled about 11 million bushels, wheat equivalent. They increased to 17 million bushels during 1957-58, and may rise substantially in 1958-59.

The boost in flour exports has benefited the U. S. milling trade. Trade reports indicate mill operations are running at the highest rate since 1948-49 and the domestic supply of flour is generally tight.

EUROPE IMPORTS MORE U. S. WHEAT AND FLOUR IN JULY-AUGUST: ASIA LESS

U. S. wheat and flour exports to Europe during July-August 1958 were 26 million bushels, against 16 million in the same months of 1957.

Exports to Yugoslavia, Poland, and the United Kingdom accounted for most of the increase. Europe is expected to import even more wheat during 1959, as preliminary forecasts indicate that wheat crops in that area are somewhat smaller and lower in quality this season than last.

Exports to Asia during this 2-month period came to 23 million bushels, compared with 38 million a year earlier. Loadings to India, and Japan were sharply reduced, while those to Korea increased 3 million bushels. Shipments to countries in Asia, especially India, are expected to increase sharply in the next few months. A new agreement with India was signed late in September for over 100 million bushels of wheat to be shipped this fiscal year.

Total wheat and flour exports during July-August were 3 million bushels below the 68-million-bushel exports in the same period of 1957. Preliminary estimates indicate that September exports totaled 33 million bushels, compared with 37 million in August, and 31 million in September 1957.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: United States exports by country of destination,
July-August 1957 and July-August 1958

Destination	July-August 1957			July-August 1958		
	Flour		Total	Wheat		Total
	Wheat	1/	1/	Wheat	1/	1/
	----- 1,000 bushels -----					
Western Hemisphere:						
British West Indies ...:	—	431	431	2	701	703
Central America	255	785	1,040	387	643	1,030
Cuba	893	602	1,495	899	448	1,347
Brazil	3,147	1	3,148	5,469	—	5,469
Chile	390	56	446	—	12	12
Colombia	1,303	3	1,306	643	52	695
Venezuela	86	1,199	1,285	370	575	945
Others	504	1,108	1,612	871	823	1,694
Total	6,578	4,185	10,763	8,641	3,254	11,895
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	621	3	624	2,090	5	2,095
Finland	498	—	498	278	—	278
Germany, West	2,519	2	2,521	1,538	1	1,539
Netherlands	675	477	1,152	1,822	737	2,559
Norway	—	130	130	577	172	749
Poland	3,900	—	3,900	6,103	—	6,103
United Kingdom	3,782	171	3,953	4,975	908	5,883
Yugoslavia	1,596	2	1,598	5,613	—	5,613
Others	1,460	302	1,762	1,059	651	1,710
Total	15,051	1,087	16,138	24,055	2,474	26,529
Asia:						
India	20,833	8	20,841	10,172	7	10,179
Israel	1,171	3	1,174	359	2	361
Japan	9,393	350	9,743	3,066	279	3,345
Korea	222	154	376	3,493	170	3,663
Philippine Republic ...	—	1,413	1,413	110	718	828
Taiwan (Formosa)	506	—	506	1,729	—	1,729
Turkey	1,957	—	1,957	910	—	910
Others	862	799	1,661	1,485	818	2,303
Total	34,944	2,727	37,671	21,324	1,994	23,318
Africa	761	1,112	1,873	269	883	1,152
Oceania	—	7	7	—	7	7
Unspecified 2/	33	1,501	1,534	177	1,553	1,730
World total	57,367	10,619	67,986	54,466	10,165	64,631

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat. 2/ Includes shipments for relief or charity which are not shown by destination.

BELGIUM SUBSIDIZES CATTLE
AND BEEF EXPORTS

The Belgian Government is subsidizing live cattle and beef exports to prevent a further drop in prices. Although details have not been announced, it is known that the payment is to be made on a "per head" basis for cattle and a "per kilo" basis for beef. Payments will vary according to the destination of the exports.

U. S. LARD EXPORTS DECLINE

U. S. exports of lard during January-August 1958 totaled 256 million pounds, 28 percent below the 357 million pounds exported in the corresponding period of 1957.

Strong price competition from European producers has reduced U. S. lard exports to European countries, important markets for U. S. lard, by 25 percent. U. S. exports to Cuba, another important market, increased slightly.

AUSTRALIAN LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER UP

Slaughter of all types of livestock rose sharply in Australia during the year ending June 1958, largely as a result of the severe drought.

Beef and veal production dropped, however, due to the light weights of animals slaughtered. The sharp increase in calf slaughtering recorded for 1957-58 indicates that a downward trend in cattle numbers is likely to continue. Sheep slaughter was up sharply, although the quality of animals killed was low.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER: Australia, 1953-57, year beginning July 1, with percent change from previous year

Year beginning July 1	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs		Hogs
	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	head	change	head	change	head
1953.....	3,014	+6	1,402	+23	20,992
					-3
					1,547
					+6
1954.....	3,154	+5	1,330	-5	22,234
					+6
					1,884
					+22
1955.....	3,184	+1	1,427	+7	20,760
					-7
					1,821
					-3
1956.....	3,393	+7	1,559	+9	20,247
					-2
					1,738
					-5
1957 1/	3,503	+3	1,767	+13	24,391
					+20
					2,014
					+22

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The low quality of animals slaughtered was reflected in the sharp increase in canned meat production, which had declined during the previous 2 years. Canned meat exports also rose.

MEAT, CANNED: Australian production, 1953-57, year beginning July 1

Year beginning July 1	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Other	Total
	: : Million : pounds				
1953.....	94.4	20.0	10.3	34.0	158.7
1954.....	101.6	12.8	9.5	41.4	165.3
1955.....	106.7	13.9	8.3	29.1	158.0
1956.....	104.9	11.0	8.8	27.6	152.3
1957.....	113.5	22.3	11.0	27.3	174.1
	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Preliminary

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

AUSTRALIA TO EXPAND MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTS

The Australian Meat Board plans to expand shipments of lamb and mutton to markets outside the United Kingdom.

Although the board has tried to do this for some time, it has been hampered by the restrictions of the Australian-U. K. 15-Year-Meat Agreement which allowed only limited quantities of Australian meat to go to non-U. K. markets. Lamb and mutton were freed from these restrictions on October 1, 1958 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 4, 1958).

Australian sheep numbers dropped slightly from March 1957 to March 1958 because of severe drought, but recent good weather has benefited lambings and a good 1958-59 season is forecast. Although good pastures would probably result in restocking and a consequent reduction in mutton production, they would probably enable producers to market more higher class lambs.

Australian shipments of 1,314,000 pounds of lamb to the United States during the first 6 months of 1958, were 40 percent above comparable 1957 exports, and are expected to increase further in the last quarter of 1958 and during 1959. U. S. mutton imports from Australia, which were at a high level during the first half of the year, are also expected to continue high.

AGREEMENT SPURS NEW ZEALAND TALLOW TRADE WITH JAPAN

New Zealand is expected to press for a larger share of the Japanese tallow market as a result of a recently signed trade agreement with Japan which placed tallow on the automatic approval list.

With mutton tallow production trending upward, New Zealand has increased exports to maintain domestic prices. A comparison between the first 7 months of 1957 and 1958 shows that the U. S. share of the Japanese market has slipped from 86 percent in 1957 to 83 percent in 1958. Total imports of tallow by Japan have declined 16 percent, but imports of tallow from New Zealand have declined only 14 percent.

NORWAY CONTINUES WOOL FUND

A new Norwegian agricultural agreement between the government and the country's two farm organizations provides for continuation of the Wool Fund. Under this fund, a price for domestic wool is fixed for the entire marketing season in order to protect domestic prices for the wide fluctuations of world wool prices.

When the price of imported wool is below the fixed price, the fund pays the buyer of domestic wool the difference; conversely, if the domestic price is below the import price, the buyer of domestic wool pays into the fund. Under the new agreement, effective until June 30, 1961, the government contributes 9 million kroner annually to the fund.

CEYLON'S COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS LOWER IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Ceylon's exports of copra and coconut oil in January-June totaled 18,322 long tons, oil basis. This was less than 60 percent of the quantity shipped in the first half of 1957.

Copra exports in the first 6 months were 5,417 tons, less than half those of January-June 1957. Coconut oil exports, at 14,909 tons, were down 35 percent; shipments to North America and Africa were up slightly, while those to Europe and Asia fell sharply.

Ceylon's exports of fresh coconuts were placed under government control in December 1957. Only 130 coconuts were exported in the first half of 1958, against 3,095,262 in January-June 1957. Exports of desiccated coconut, however, totaled 23,168 tons, an increase of 16 percent from the comparable period of 1957.

Production of copra and coconut oil in the first half of the year is estimated at 61,885 tons and 34,756 tons, respectively.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Ceylon, exports by country of destination,
 average 1935-39, annual 1957 and
 January-June 1957 and 1958

Continent and country of destination	COPRA				COCONUT OIL			
	Average : 1957 1/		January - June		Average : 1957 1/		January - June	
	: 1935-39		: 1957 1/		: 1935-39		: 1957 1/	
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:								
Canada	---	---	---	---	8,523	11,761	1,901	2,287
Other	1	---	---	---	2,119	1,199	570	588
Total	1	---	---	---	10,642	12,960	2,471	2,875
South America	---	---	---	---	1,433	822	483	76
Europe:								
Denmark	1,605	---	---	---	35	---	---	---
France	354	---	---	---	347	---	---	---
Germany, West	2/ 1,482	---	---	---	2/ 1,200	10	---	---
Greece	1,526	---	---	---	120	---	---	---
Italy	6,541	---	---	---	1,724	6,554	2,707	1,683
Netherlands	1,929	---	---	---	1,976	2,984	1,820	324
Sweden	---	---	---	---	3,573	---	---	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	84	224	112	70
United Kingdom	420	---	---	---	14,160	9,680	3,871	1,447
Other	2,644	---	---	1	3,938	3/ 1,068	4/ 1,018	5/ 1,559
Total	16,501	---	---	1	27,157	20,520	9,528	5,083
Africa:								
Egypt	425	---	---	---	2,433	876	826	887
Union of South Africa	---	---	---	---	2,597	203	137	70
Other	6	---	---	---	1,354	1,578	372	922
Total	431	---	---	---	6,384	2,657	1,335	1,879
Asia:								
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	116	12	---	---
India	6/ 42,549	33,888	12,564	5,188	6/ 10,710	7,641	4,913	2,277
Iran	---	302	50	41	6	5,122	1,903	1,187
Iraq	20	160	2	74	315	1,091	675	150
Israel	---	---	---	---	15	---	---	---
Pakistan	6/	207	54	82	6/	2,821	1,723	1,312
Syria	60	---	---	---	164	---	---	5
Other	365	210	60	31	1,885	427	210	65
Total	42,994	34,767	12,730	5,416	13,241	17,114	9,424	4,996
Oceania	---	---	---	---	154	---	---	---
Grand total	59,927	34,767	12,730	5,417	7/ 59,013	54,073	23,241	14,909

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total Germany.

3/ 1,018 tons to Poland and 50 tons to Finland.

4/ All to Poland.

5/ 1,504 tons to Poland and 55 tons to Finland.

6/ Pakistan included with India.

7/ Includes 2 tons to ships' stores.

SURPLUS OF HOGS IN KENYA

The rapidly growing Kenyan hog industry has outstripped its present domestic market, and the Kenya Pig Industry Board is exporting frozen pork at a loss to support the domestic price.

To offset this loss, hog producers have been paying 6 to 12 percent of their sale receipts to the board. Even so, the loss on the export operations has exceeded income. The Kenya Government recently turned down an application for a £42,000 (\$117,600) loan, and spokesmen for the hog industry forecast increased financial difficulties.

MEXICO IMPORTS MORE

U. S. TALLOW

U. S. tallow exports to Mexico during January-July 1958 were 33 million pounds. This was 77 percent above exports of 18.7 million pounds in the same period of 1957.

This sharp rise follows an easing of government restrictions on tallow imports, designed to aid the domestic copra industry. The restrictions caused a supply shortage which is expected to continue the rest of the year.

PHILIPPINE COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS
DOWN IN FIRST 3 QUARTERS OF 1958

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in January-September totaled 431,814 long tons, oil basis, a decline of about one-fifth from the first 3 quarters of 1957.

Copra exports in September dropped more than 20 percent from those in August, and were 10 percent below those in September 1957. Shipments in the first 9 months of the year were less than 80 percent of the quantity exported in the comparable period last year.

Coconut oil shipments of 8,042 tons in September were down 9 percent from August but were slightly above September 1957 exports. Cumulative January-September shipments totaled 72,276 tons, an increase of 9 percent from the first 3 quarters of 1957.

Exports of desiccated coconut in the first 9 months of the year were 41,286 tons, 8 percent below those of January-September 1957.

The Philippine copra export price in mid-October was about \$199.00 to \$200.00 c.i.f. Pacific Coast (mid-September \$191.00 to \$192.00; mid-August \$189.00). Local buying prices were reported at 34.00 to 38.50 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$172.73 to \$195.59 per long ton) resecada Manila and producing areas.

COPRA: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,
September and January-September 1957 and 1958

Country of destination	1957 1/		1958 1/	
	September	January-September	September	January-September
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:				
United States.....	24,701	201,134	16,524	197,352
Atlantic Coast.....	(2,995)	(23,962)	(---)	(---)
Pacific Coast.....	(21,706)	(177,172)	(16,524)	(197,352)
Canada.....	---	8,367	---	1,800
Panama.....	---	---	---	2,662
Total.....	24,701	209,501	16,524	201,814
South America:				
Colombia.....	3,500	40,850	---	33,053
Venezuela.....	2,500	25,922	---	12,219
Total.....	6,000	66,772	---	45,272
Europe:				
Belgium.....	500	8,000	1,000	9,500
Denmark.....	1,500	24,875	2,000	13,300
France.....	---	---	---	9,810
Germany, West.....	4,550	40,184	11,000	48,465
Italy.....	---	16,637	2,450	11,310
Netherlands.....	30,500	271,561	30,510	157,988
Norway.....	1,000	18,351	1,500	7,000
Spain.....	---	---	---	100
Sweden.....	2,638	27,138	2,000	23,565
Unspecified.....	2/ 5,500	2/ 31,000	2/ 1,000	2/ 34,852
Total.....	46,188	437,746	51,460	315,890
Asia:				
Israel.....	---	5,900	---	3,020
Japan.....	---	6,784	500	500
Lebanon.....	1,600	5,600	1,000	4,200
Total.....	1,600	18,284	1,500	7,720
Grand total:.....	78,489	732,303	69,484	570,696

1/ Preliminary. 2/ West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, or Denmark.

Source: Philippine trade sources.

COCONUT OIL: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,
September and January-September 1957 and 1958

Country of destination	1957 1/		1958 1/	
	September	January-September	September	January-September
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:				
United States.....	7,591	54,711	8,042	67,112
Atlantic Coast.....	(6,915)	(52,183)	(7,563)	(64,123)
Pacific Coast.....	(300)	(1,352)	(479)	(2,989)
Gulf Coast.....	(376)	(1,176)	(---)	(---)
Cuba.....	350	1,045	---	350
Total.....	7,941	55,756	8,042	67,462
Europe:				
Germany, West.....	---	1,540	---	---
Netherlands.....	---	8,126	---	4,814
Optional discharge 2/	---	850	---	---
Total.....	---	10,516	---	4,814
Grand total...:.....	7,941	66,272	8,042	72,276

1/ Preliminary. 2/ West Germany or Netherlands.

Source: Philippine trade sources.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL SITUATION

Wool production during the 1958-59 season (July-June) in the Union of South Africa, including South-West Africa and Basutoland, is estimated at 302 million pounds, grease basis. Production was 299 million pounds in 1957-58, and 320 million in 1956-57.

Last season's clip declined as a result of the drought in central and northwestern Cape Province, which produces about half of the Union's wool. Conditions in some of this area have improved, but in certain districts the drought continues.

Unsold stocks on July 31 were 22,826 bales (310 pounds), compared with 15,568 on the same day a year earlier. However, this does not include holdings by the Wool Board, which bought 48,517 bales during the 1957-58 season and an additional 16,500 bales by mid-September of this season.

A Wool Commission has been established to operate the wool stabilization scheme started in March 1958. This commission buys any wool that reaches the reserve price, which averages 40 cents per pound, the same as last season. Wool prices at the opening of the 1958-59 auction season were down 9 percent from last season's close and 30 percent from a year ago.

CANADA'S SEPTEMBER OILSEED PRODUCTION
ESTIMATES UP FROM AUGUST

Canada's 1958 rapeseed crop is now estimated at 430.0 million pounds, according to the second official estimate. This is about 7 percent above the August forecast and only slightly below last year's 433.1 million pound outturn (see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 29, 1958).

Indicated output of sunflower seed is now 26.8 million pounds, more than double the 12.0 million pounds produced in 1957.

Mustard seed production in 1958 is estimated at 75.2 million pounds, which is slightly above the August estimate and is 6 percent above the 71.1-million-pound outturn last year.

The safflower seed crop is placed at 25.0 million pounds, almost 4 times the quantity produced in 1957 and one-fourth above the first estimate in August.

NIGERIAN OILSEED CROPS DOWN IN 1958-59;
PALM PURCHASES UP THIS YEAR

Commercial output of peanuts in Nigeria during the 1958-59 crop year beginning October 1 is preliminarily estimated at 615,000 short tons, shelled basis. This would be a decline of almost 25 percent from the quantity purchased the previous year. Peanut acreage was larger this season, but dry weather is expected to substantially reduce yields in some areas.

Nigeria's supply of peanuts available for export and crushing in 1958-59 is estimated at 727,000 tons -- only 10 percent below the 1957-58 supply. Carryin stocks partially offset the expected decline in production. Exports are forecast at about 554,000 tons, and carryout stocks at about 55,000 tons. Domestic crushings in the Kano area will probably about equal those last year.

PEANUTS (SHELLED): Nigeria, supply and distribution of commercial production, 1957-58 and 1958-59

	1957-58	1958-59 1/
Supply:		
Opening stocks, Oct. 1.....	---	112,000
Purchases.....	800,460	615,000
Total supply.....	800,460	727,000
Distribution:		
Exports.....	570,860	554,000
Crushing (Kano mills).....	117,600	118,000
Ending stocks, Sept. 30.....	112,000	55,000
Total distribution.....	800,460	727,000

1/ Preliminary, based on estimates of September 15, 1958.

Commercial output of sesame seed in 1958-59 is now forecast at 13,450 tons, whereas purchases in 1957-58 totaled 18,257 tons.

Soybean purchases in 1958-59 are expected to drop to 373,333 bushels, compared with 521,920 tons in 1957-58.

Palm kernels and palm oil purchases this year are expected to be well above 1957 commercial output of 473,760 tons and 219,560 tons, respectively. Declared purchases from January 1 through July 24, 1958, with comparable 1957 figures in parentheses, are as follows: Palm kernels--318,051 tons (299,434); palm oil--164,004 bushels in 1957-58.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS DOWN IN AUGUST

U. S. cotton exports (all types) were 209,000 running bales in August 1958, less than half the July exports of 469,000 bales, and 38 percent below exports of 336,000 bales in August 1957. Comparable figures in 500-pound gross weight bales will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets as soon as they are available.

Principal destinations of the August 1958 exports, with comparable 1957 figures in parentheses, were: France 37,000 bales (4,000); Japan 30,000 (68,000); Poland 27,000 (9,000); West Germany 17,000 (63,000); United Kingdom 15,000 (56,000); and Spain 14,000 (0).

EGYPT EXPECTS NEAR-RECORD
COTTON CROP IN 1958-59

Egypt's 1958-59 cotton crop is expected to be the second largest in 21 years. The first official estimate, released October 8, places it at 2,045,000 bales (500 pounds gross).

On the basis of this estimate, the crop is 10 percent larger than 1957-58 production of 1,861,000 bales, and 37 percent larger than the 1956-57 crop of 1,492,000 bales. It exceeds by 26 percent average production of 1,623,000 bales during the past 5 years and is the largest Egyptian cotton crop since the 1937-38 season except for the record 2,047,000 bales grown in 1952-53.

Most of the 1958-59 increase is in extra-long staple Menoufi production, which is expected to be 80 percent larger than in 1957-58. Production of medium-long staple Giza cotton and long staples such as Ashmouni is expected to decline.

COTTON: Egypt, production by staple length and variety,
final estimate 1957-58, and
first estimate 1958-59

Staple length and principal varieties	1957-58	1958-59	Percent change
	<u>bales 1/</u>	<u>bales 1/</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Extra long staple, over 1-3/8":			
Menoufi.....	407	731	+ 80
Karnak.....	437	447	+ 2
Medium long staple, over 1-1/4":			
Giza 30, 31, and 47.....	236	168	- 29
Long staple, over 1-1/8":			
Ashmouni.....	741	655	- 12
Total.....	1,821	2,001	+ 10
Scarto (unclassified cotton)....	40	44	+ 10
Total.....	1,861	2,045	+ 10

1/ Bales of 500 pounds gross.

Source: Government of Egypt.

SWEDEN'S COTTON IMPORTS DOWN SLIGHTLY

Sweden imported 150,000 bales of cotton (500 pounds gross) in the 1957-58 season (August-July). Imports in 1956-57 totaled 153,000 bales.

Imports from the United States increased to 127,000 bales, or 85 percent of Sweden's total cotton imports in 1957-58, compared with 106,000 bales, or 69 percent of the total in 1956-57. Imports from Mexico decreased to 11,000 bales, compared with 27,000 bales in 1956-57.

Quantities imported from principal sources in 1957-58, with comparable 1956-57 figures in parentheses, were: United States 127,000 bales (106,000); Mexico 11,000 (27,000); Brazil 4,000 (4,000); Belgian Congo 3,000 (0); Egypt 2,000 (1,000); and Peru 2,000 (6,000).

Cotton consumption in 1957-58 was 140,000 bales, the same as in 1956-57. Consumption of U. S. cotton rose to a postwar high of 115,000 bales, or 82 percent of total cotton used in 1957-58. In 1956-57, imports of U. S. cotton came to 72,000 bales, or 51 percent of the total.

The Swedish market for cotton goods was slow in the last half (February-July) of the 1957-58 season, as there was an oversupply of certain textiles, and wholesalers and retailers were somewhat reluctant to replenish their stocks of cotton goods.

Cotton stocks on July 31, 1958, were estimated at 111,000 bales, against 101,000 bales a year earlier. U. S. cotton constituted over 80 percent of the July 31 stocks.

Prices of U. S. cotton on the Swedish market have been generally steady for several weeks. As a result of sharply declining prices of Mexican cotton in recent weeks, representative qualities of this growth are underselling comparable U. S. qualities by as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Early September quotations from Gothenburg were: U. S. M 1-1/32 inches 31.04 cents per pound, and Mexican Matamoros M 1-1/32 inches 27.53 cents per pound. Comparable quotations in early May 1958 were: U. S. 31.04 cents per pound, and Mexican 32.61 cents per pound.

MEXICAN COTTON TRANSSHIPMENTS DOWN IN JUNE

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports were 18,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in June 1958, down 18 percent from May transshipments of 22,000 bales, and 28 percent below the movement of 25,000 bales in June 1957. Transshipments during August-June 1957-58 were 704,000 bales, compared with 859,000 bales in the corresponding 1956-57 period.

Principal destinations of transshipments during August-June 1957-58, with comparable 1956-57 figures in parentheses, were: Japan 164,000 bales (303,000); West Germany 129,000 (121,000); United Kingdom 105,000 (95,000); Netherlands 92,000 (67,000); Belgium 76,000 (61,000); Italy 34,000 (31,000); France 30,000 (73,000); Switzerland 22,000 (15,000); Australia 15,000 (19,000); Hong Kong 13,000 (13,000); and Sweden 7,000 (26,000).

GUATEMALA PUTS 55 ITEMS UNDER IMPORT LICENSE REGULATION

A number of agricultural commodities are included in a Guatemalan executive order of September 30, 1958, requiring import licenses for 55 items. The order was issued to help control heavy spending of foreign exchange caused by an abnormal increase in imports pending action on a new tariff which would increase duties on many imports.

Items for which import licenses will be required are divided into 4 categories:

- A. Lard and certain textiles;
- B. Cosmetics, textiles, and specified articles of clothing;
- C. Bacon and ham, smoked or cured meats, sausages, margarine, soups and sauces, preserved and pickled vegetables and fruits, etc., chocolate, candies, jellies, and specified articles of clothing not included in category B; and
- D. Automobiles.

Licenses will be granted to importers for category A items on a quarterly basis for amounts equal to the importer's verified normal imports for each quarter of 1957. Category B will be limited to 75 percent of verified 1957 quarterly imports. Category C licenses will be issued for amounts equal to 50 percent of average normal quarterly imports.

Orders sent by exporters before September 30, 1958, or expressly confirmed prior to that date are not affected.

ESSENTIAL OIL EXPORTS
FROM BRAZIL INCREASE

Brazil's essential oil exports in 1957 amounted to about 1,240 tons, compared with 1956 exports of only 50 tons. The 1957 exports were principally menthol, Japanese mint, sassafras, and eucalyptus oils. Principal markets were in Latin America, although some exports went to Japan and Switzerland. Production of lemon, orange, and tangerine oils is expected to increase considerably in 1958.

ARGENTINE-VENEZUELAN
TRADE TREATY SIGNED

Under a 1-year commercial treaty signed between Argentina and Venezuela, Venezuela will sell Argentina \$10 million worth of crude petroleum. It is expected that Venezuela's chief imports from Argentina will be apples, pears, and wines. Venezuela imported about \$5.8 million worth of fresh fruit in 1957. Of this, 66 percent was from the United States and 31 percent from Argentina.

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